

FIG. 1A

2025-03-22 22:34:50

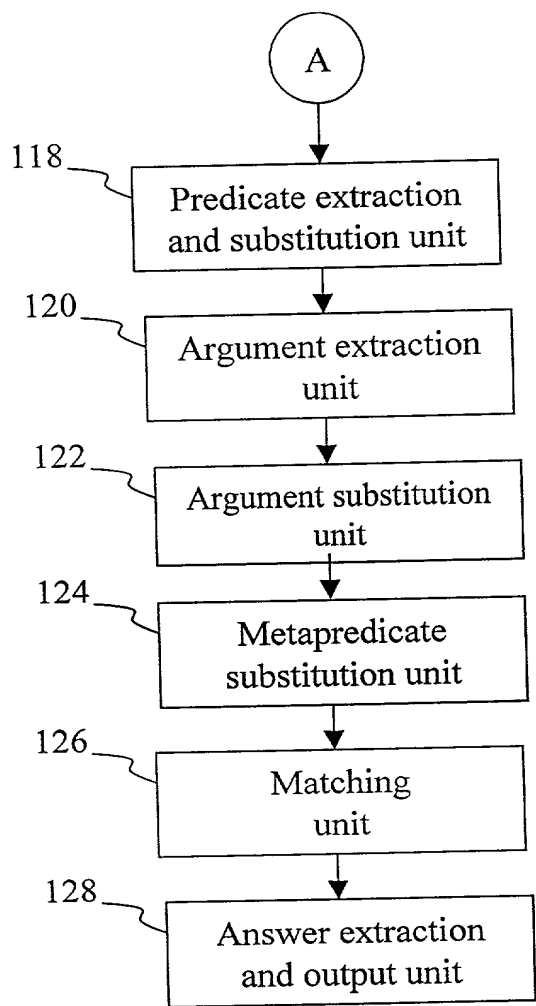


FIG. 1B

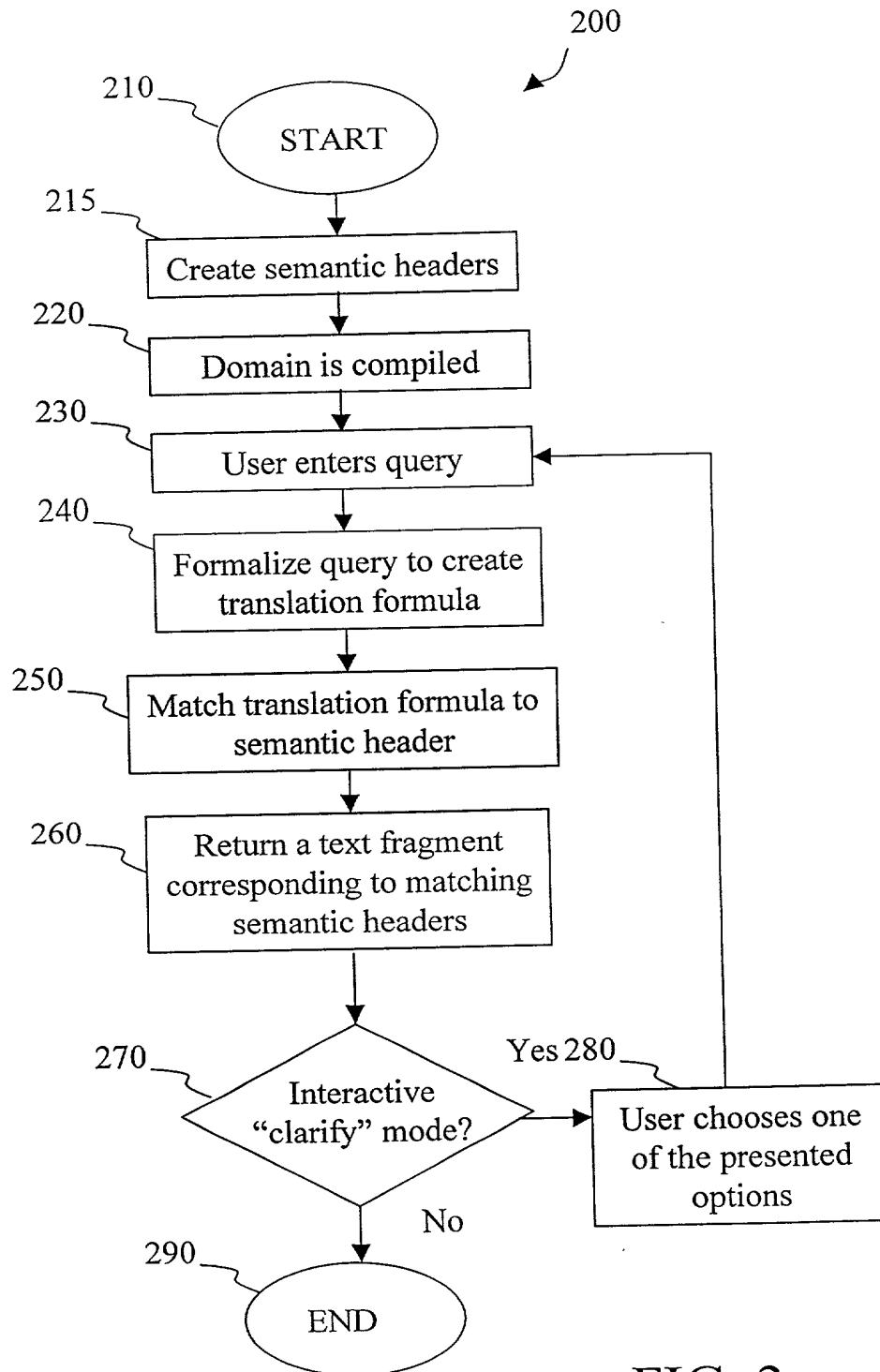


FIG. 2

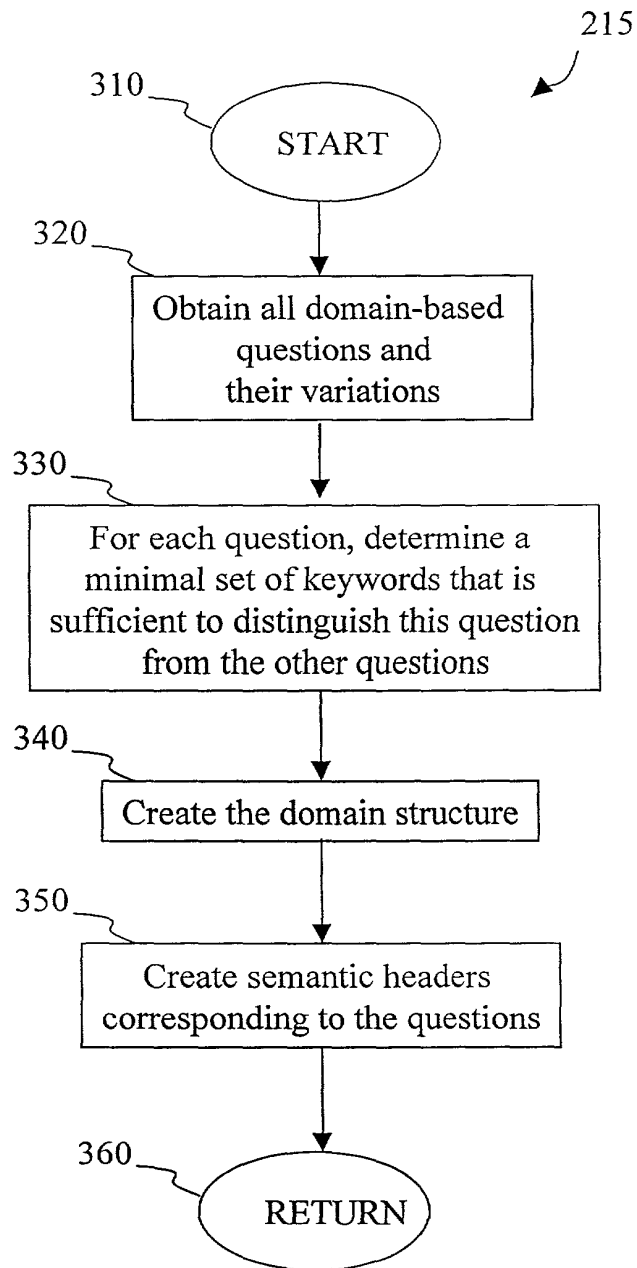


FIG. 3

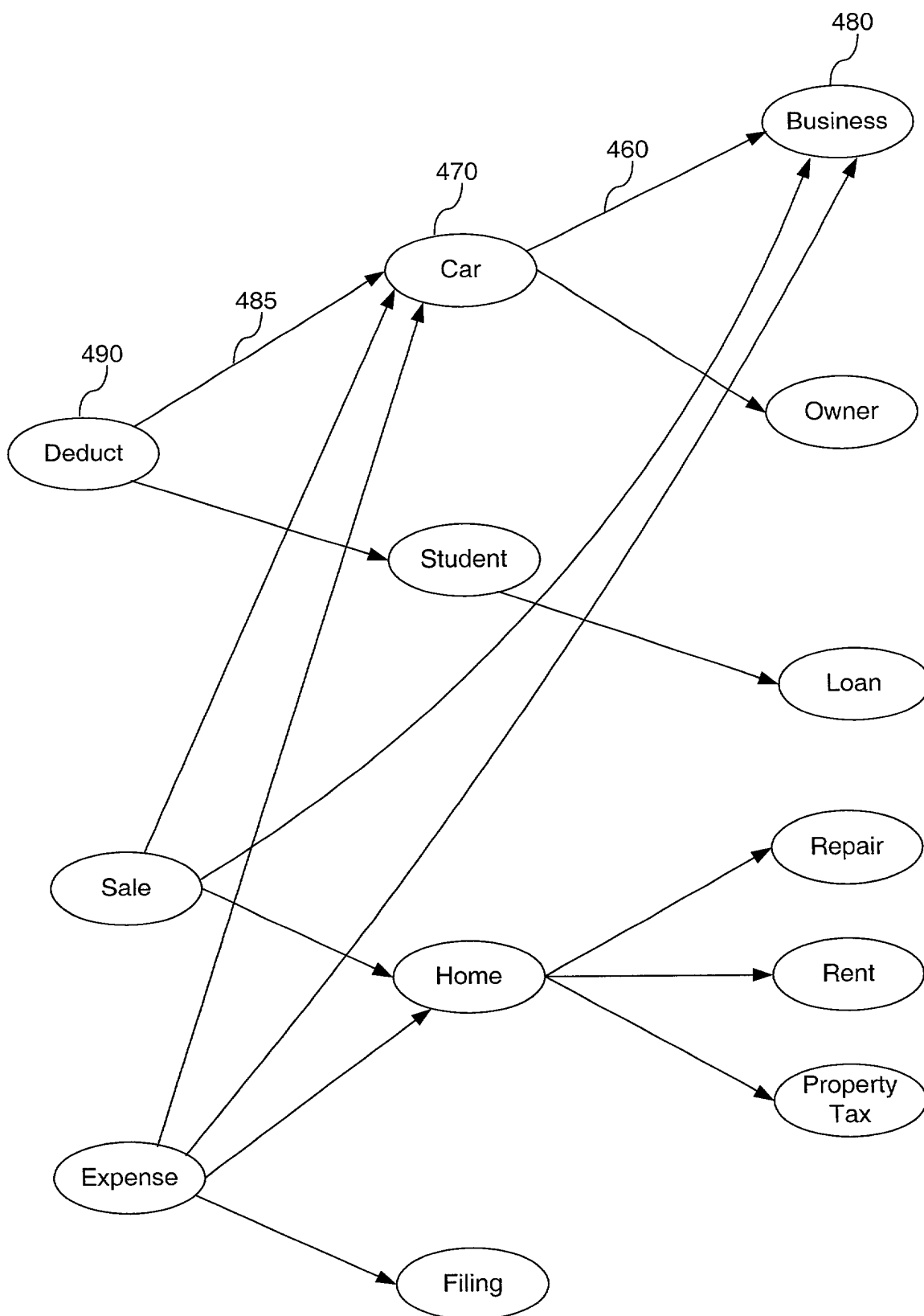


FIG. 4

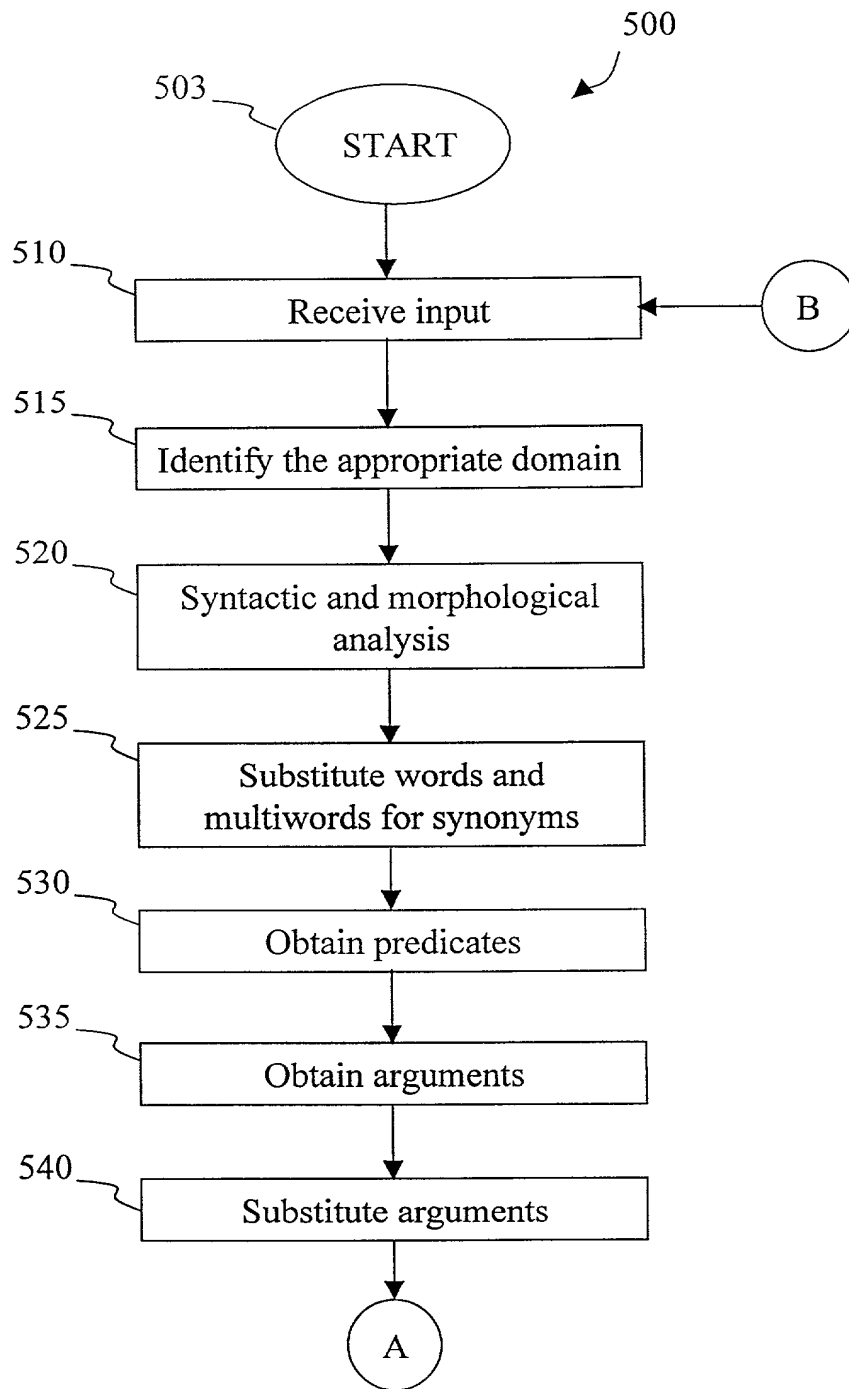


FIG. 5A

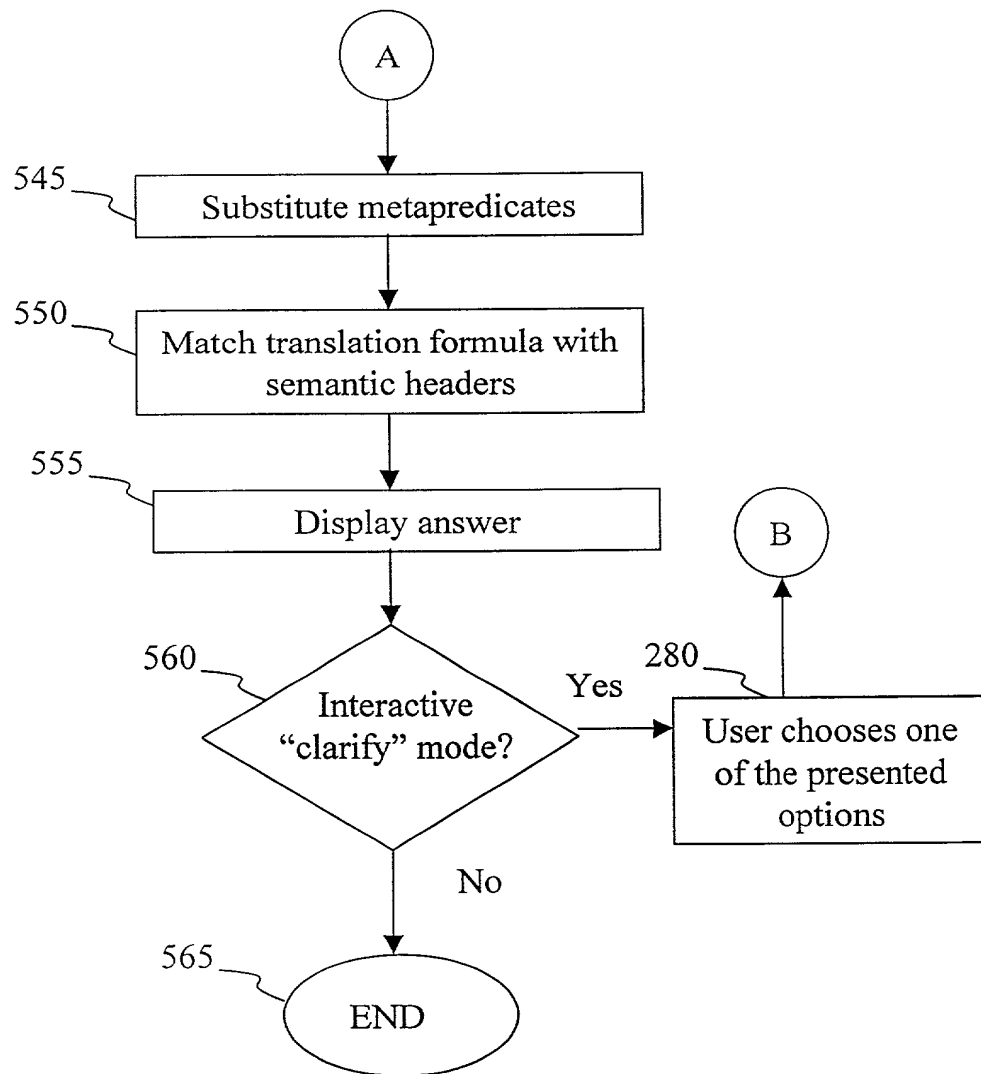


FIG. 5B

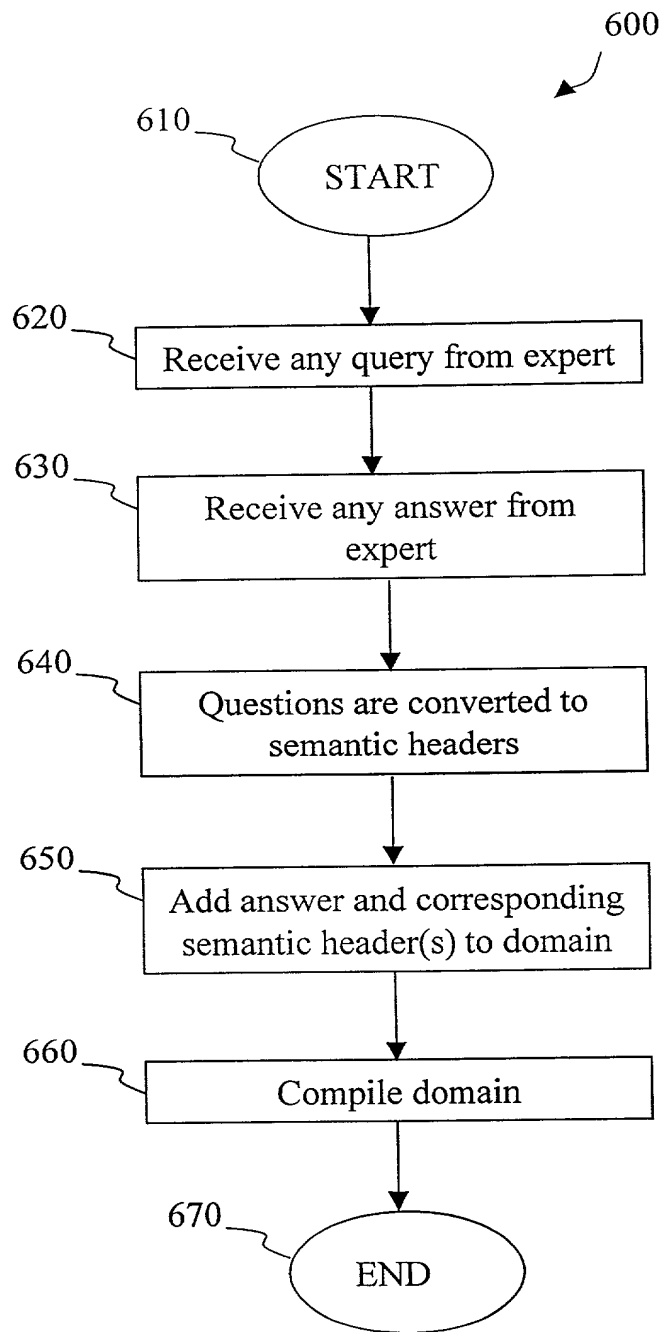


FIG. 6

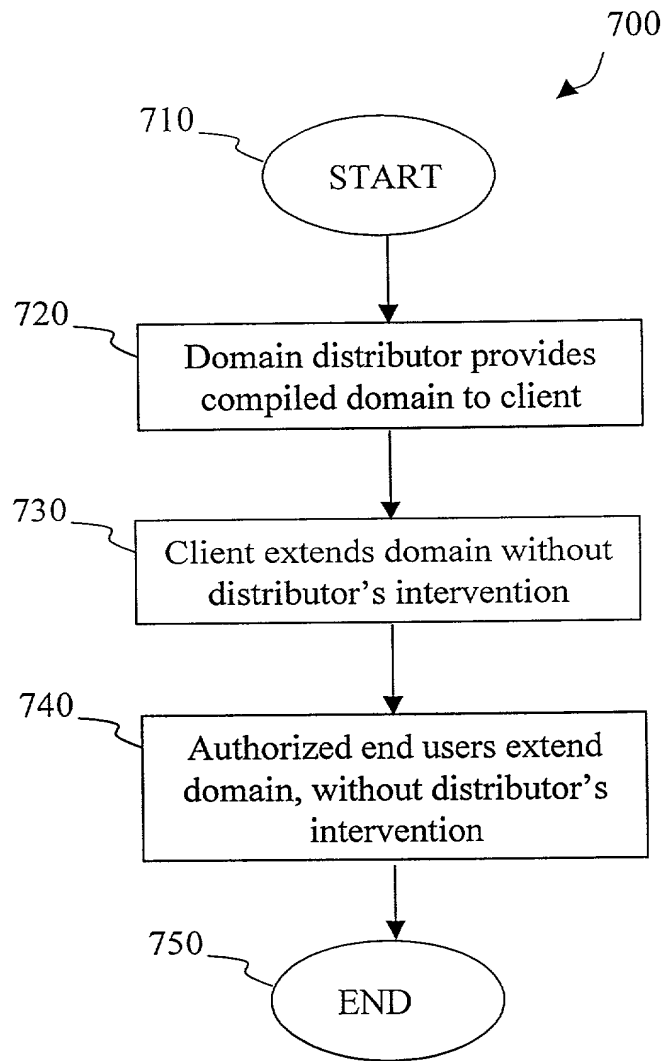


FIG. 7

Computer System 800

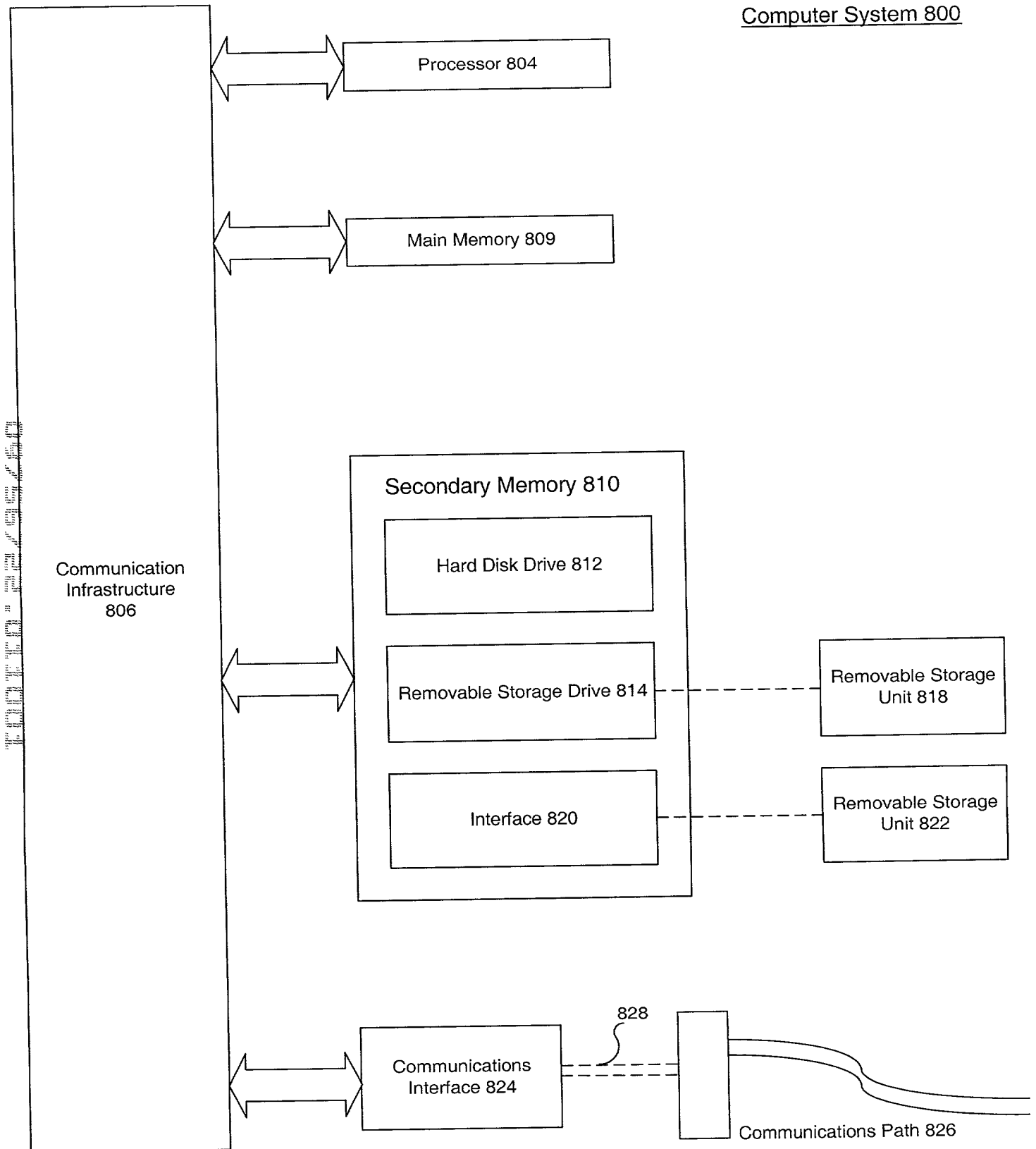


FIG. 8

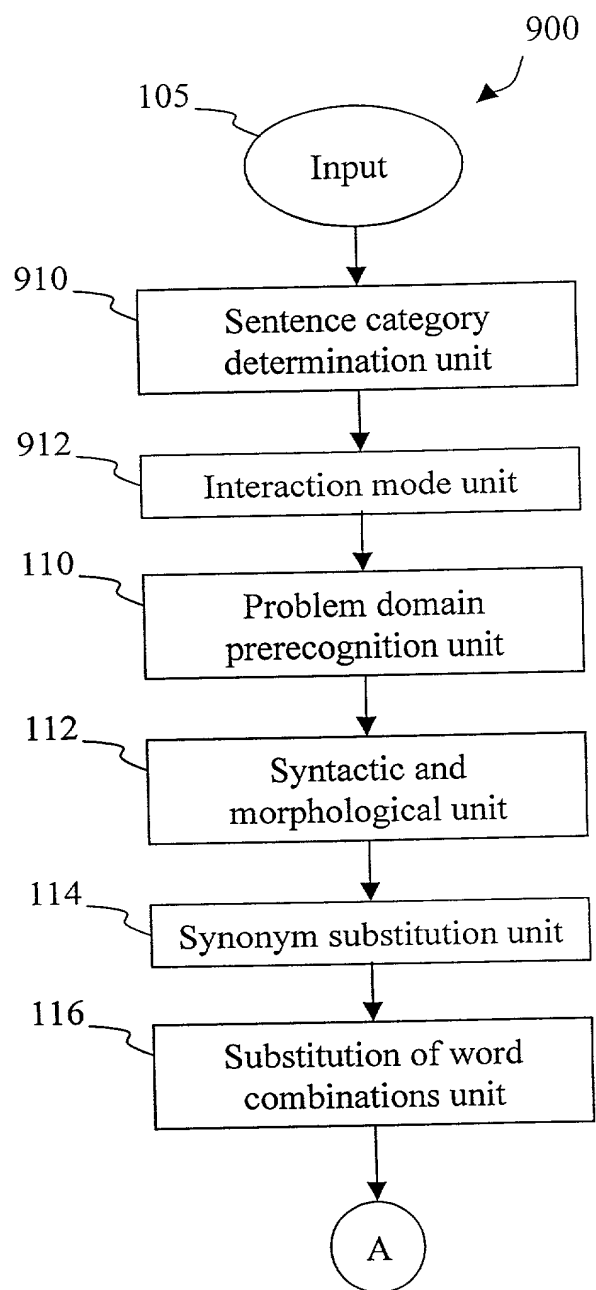


FIG. 9A

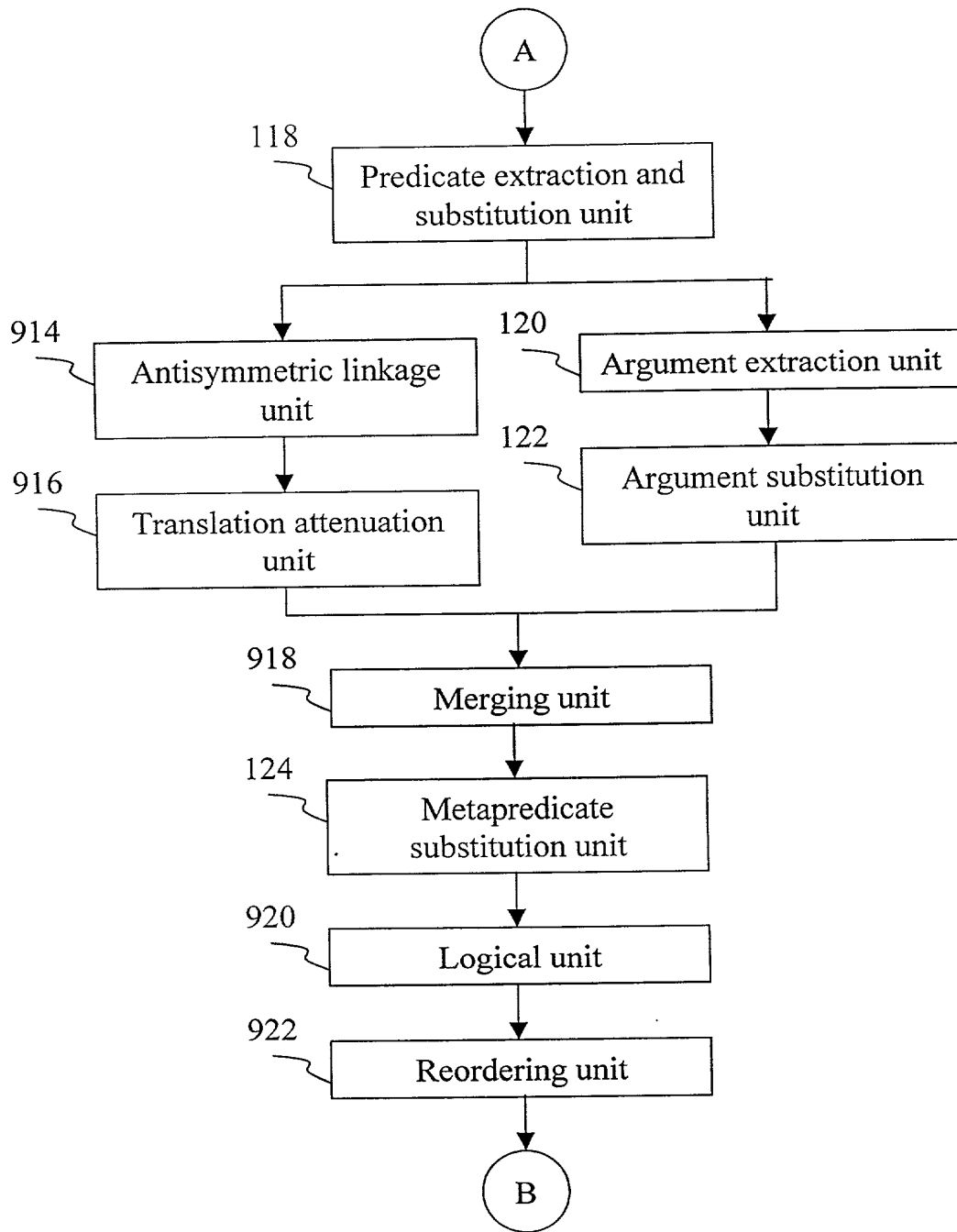


FIG. 9B

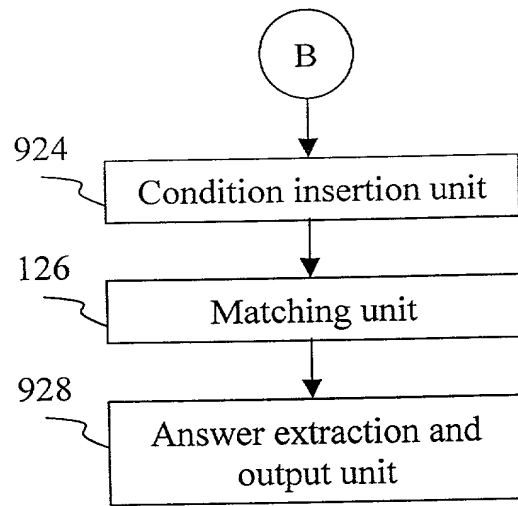


FIG. 9C

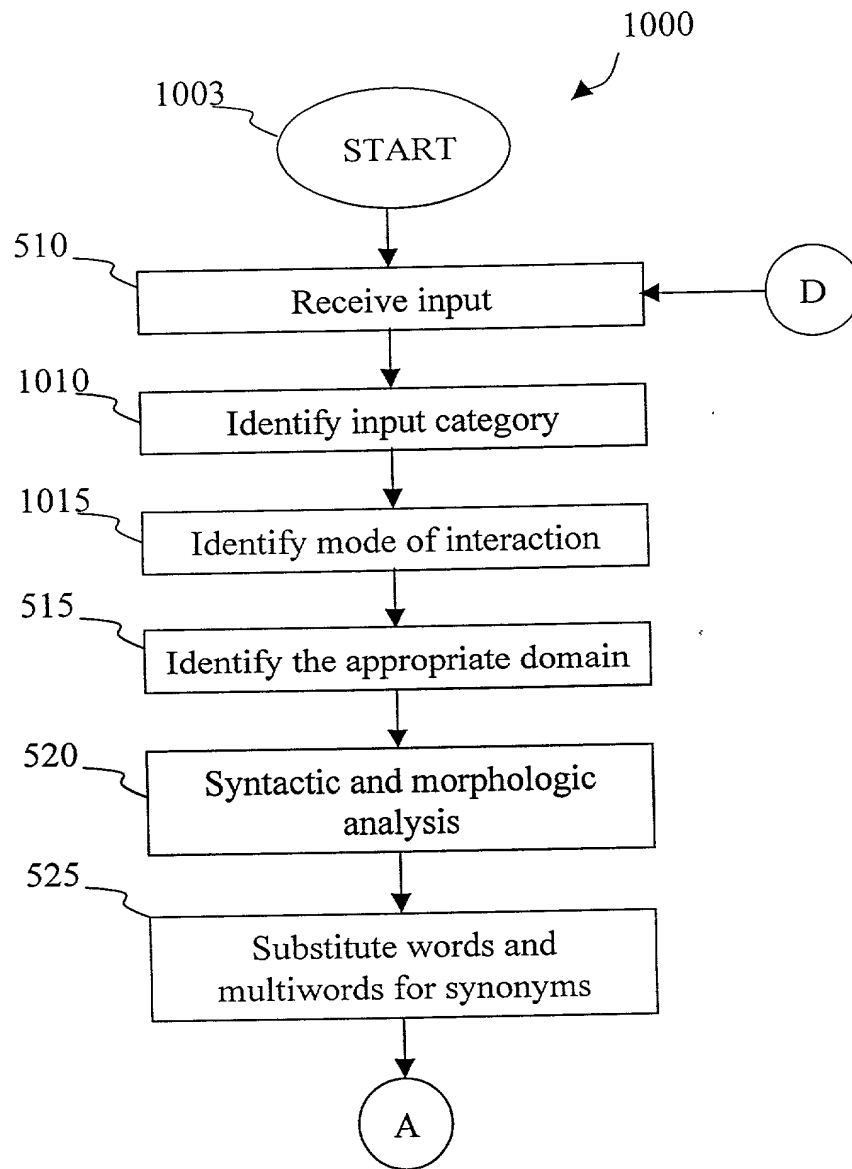


FIG. 10A

```
graph TD
    A((A)) --> 530[Obtain predicates]
    530 --> 1020[Antisymmetric linkage]
    530 --> 535[Obtain arguments]
    1020 --> 1025[Attenuate translation]
    535 --> 540[Substitute arguments]
    C((C)) --> 1025
    1025 --> 1030[Perform merging]
    540 --> 1030
    1030 --> 545[Substitute metapredicates]
    545 --> 1035[Process logical connectives]
    1035 --> 1040[Reorder predicates]
    1040 --> 1045[Insert conditions]
    1045 --> B((B))
```

The flowchart illustrates the method for generating a query plan. It begins with a start node A, leading to step 530: Obtain predicates. This step branches into two parallel paths: 1020: Antisymmetric linkage and 535: Obtain arguments. Path 1020 leads to 1025: Attenuate translation, which also receives input from node C. Path 535 leads to 540: Substitute arguments. Both paths converge at step 1030: Perform merging. From 1030, the process continues sequentially through 545: Substitute metapredicates, 1035: Process logical connectives, 1040: Reorder predicates, and 1045: Insert conditions, finally reaching the end node B.

FIG. 10B

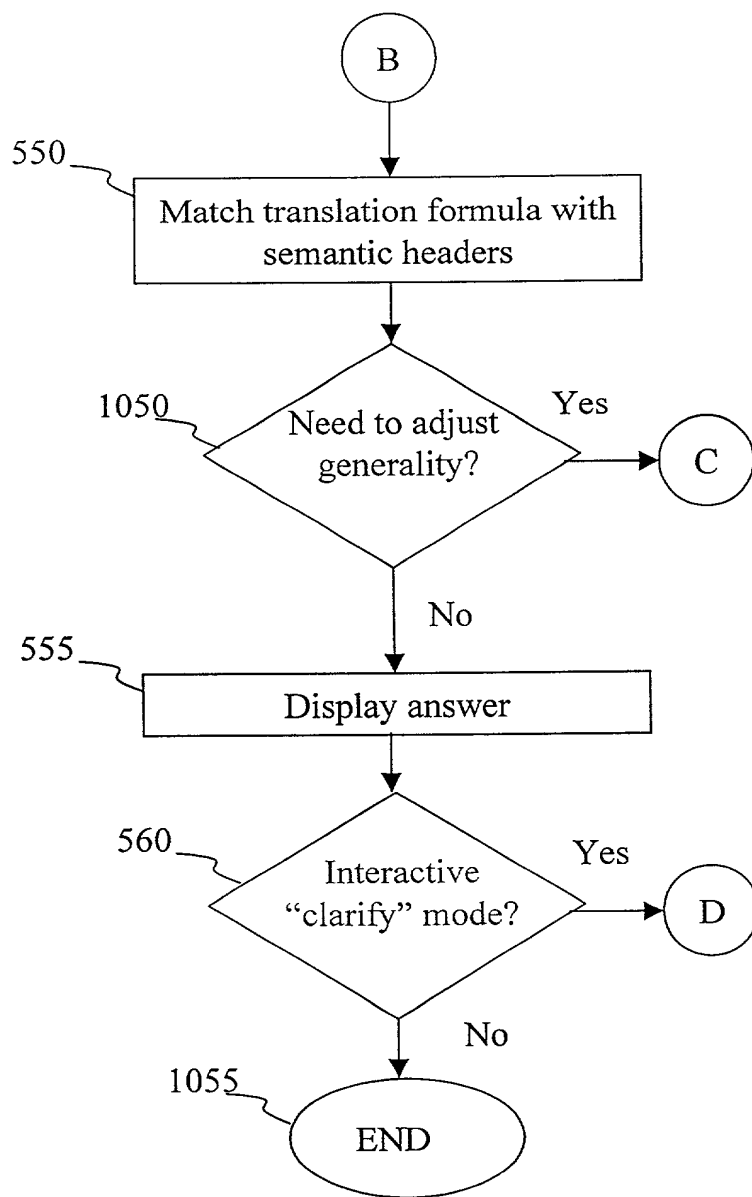


FIG. 10C